DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 383 634 SO 025 010

AUTHOR	Lloyd, Timothy; Glatt, Hillary
TITLE	Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress. Revised Edition.
INSTITUTION	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. American Folklife Center.
REPORT NO	ISBN-0-8444-0371-7
PUB DATE	94
NOTE	52p.; For related item, see SO 025 011.
AVAILABLE FROM	American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8100.
PUB TYPE	Guides - General (050) -- Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Anthropology; *Archives; Cultural Background; *Cultural Education; Cultural Maintenance; *Culture; *Folk Culture; *Heritage Education; *Libraries; Material Culture; Primary Sources; Reference Materials; Research Tools; Resource Centers; *Resource Materials; Resources
IDENTIFIERS	American Folklife Center; *Library of Congress

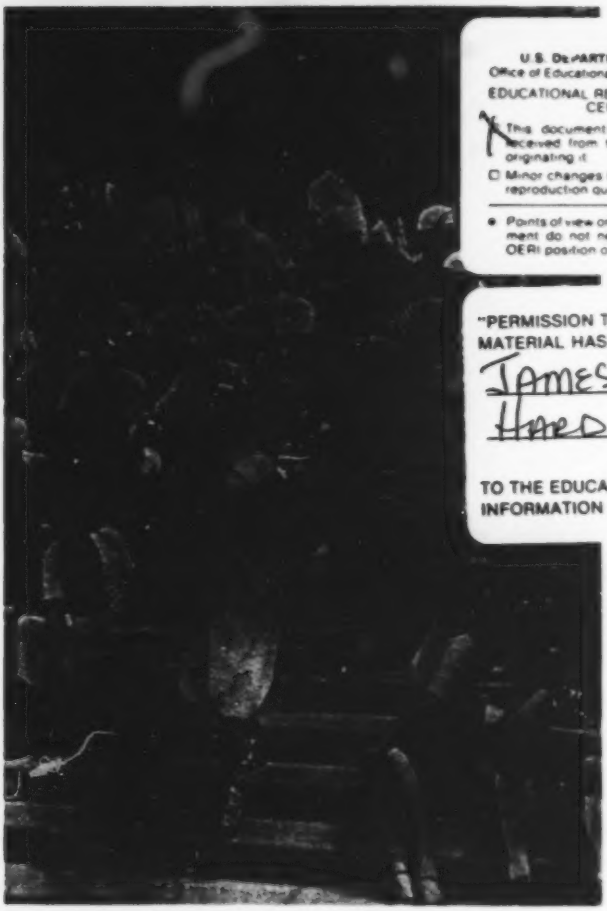
ABSTRACT

This booklet, a revised and updated edition of the 1981 Cutting-Baker original work, "Folklife and the Library of Congress: A Survey of Resources", introduces the Library of Congress from the perspective of folklife resources. It also points out some of the relevant materials in various divisions and suggests routes of access to those materials. By familiarizing folklorists and others with the quantity, quality, and diversity of folklife resources in the Library of Congress, this guide is intended to encourage more productive and creative folklife research within the Library. The Library of Congress is one of the great learning resources of the world, with collections unparalleled in size and scope. The volume includes the following: (1) "Preface"; (2) "Using the Library of Congress"; (3) "American Folklife Center"; (4) "Area Studies Divisions" (African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European, and Hispanic); (5) "Children's Literature Center"; (6) "Copyright Office"; (7) "Geography and Map Division"; (8) "Humanities and Social Sciences Division"; (9) "Law Library"; (10) "Local History and Genealogy Reading Room"; (11) "Manuscript Division"; (12) "Microform Reading Room"; (13) "Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division"; (14) "Music Division"; (15) "Prints and Photographs Division"; (16) "Rare Book and Special Collections Division"; (17) "Science and Technology Division"; (18) "Serial and Government Publications Division"; and (19) "Other Library Offices." (EH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 383 634

Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
JAMES B. HARDIN
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

SO 025 010

American Folklife Center
Library of Congress

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress

Revised Edition

by
Timothy Lloyd and Hillary Glatt

American Folklife Center
Library of Congress Washington 1994

Publications of the American Folklife Center, no. 8

The first edition of this booklet, entitled *Folklife and the Library of Congress: A Survey of Resources*, was prepared by Holly Cutting Baker and printed in 1981.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Lloyd, Timothy, 1951,
Folklife resources in the Library of Congress / by Timothy Lloyd and Hillary Glatt. -- rev. ed.
p. cm. -- (Publications of the American Folklife Center: no. 8)
Rev. ed. of Folklife and the Library of Congress. 1981.
ISBN 0-8444-0371-7
---- ------ Copy 3. Z663.116.F66 1993
1. Folklore--Library resources--Washington (D.C.) 2. Folklore--United States--Library resources--Washington (D.C.) 3. Library of Congress. 4. Manners and customs--Library resources--Washington (D.C.) 5. Folk music--Library resources--Washington (D.C.) 6. United States--Social life and customs--Library resources--Washington (D.C.) I. Glatt, Hillary, 1967- . II. Lloyd, Timothy, 1951- Folklife and the Library of Congress. III. American Folklife Center. IV. Title. V. Series.
GR37.B33 1993
016.398'074'753--dc20 93-36504
CIP

Cover: Master drummer Yacub Addy leads the Oboade Drumming and Dance Company down the steps of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building for a concert on the Neptune Plaza, May 20, 1982. The range of cultural traditions presented as part of the American Folklife Center's Neptune Plaza Concert Series reflects the collections housed in the building behind it. (196794-1-3) Photo by John T. Gibbs

Available from the Library of Congress, American Folklife Center,
Washington, D.C. 20540-8100

Contents

Preface v

Using the Library of Congress 1

American Folklife Center 5

Area Studies Divisions (African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European, Hispanic) 11

Children's Literature Center 15

Copyright Office 16

Geography and Map Division 18

Humanities and Social Sciences Division 20

Law Library 21

Local History and Genealogy Reading Room 23

Manuscript Division 24

Microform Reading Room 28

Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division 29

Music Division 32

Prints and Photographs Division 34

Rare Book and Special Collections Division 38

Science and Technology Division 41

Serial and Government Publications Division 42

Other Library Offices 44

The Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress, home of the American Folklife Center and its Archive of Folk Culture. Now one of three Library of Congress buildings on Capitol Hill, the Italian Renaissance structure was opened in 1897 and immediately hailed as a national monument. Beneath the central dome is the Main Reading Room. Library of Congress photo.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Preface

The Library of Congress is one of the great learning resources of the world, with collections unparalleled in size and scope. The extent and complexity of the institution, however, are mixed blessings. For the Library, the appropriate question is seldom whether it "has" material on a particular subject, but whether a researcher's needs can be clearly determined and met within a reasonable period of time.

Researchers should prepare carefully for their encounters with this intimidating, though benevolent, giant. Such preparation is especially important for those in emergent or interdisciplinary fields, since the traditional means of entrance into the collections—catalogs, indexes, and other reference aids—often do not categorize materials and information in ways that match those researchers' strategies and language.

Although the folklife activities of the Library of Congress are concentrated within the American Folklife Center and its Folklife Reading Room, and folklorists' intellectual access to the Library's various collections will often begin through the Center, almost every division within the Library contains significant folk cultural resources. This booklet introduces the Library as a whole from the perspective of folklife resources, points out some of the relevant materials in various divisions, and suggests routes of access to those materials. By familiarizing folklorists and others with the quantity, quality, and diversity of folklife resources in the Library of Congress, this guide is intended to encourage more productive and creative folklife research within the Library.

In 1981, the Folklife Center published an earlier edition of this booklet, *Folklife and the Library of Congress: A Survey of Resources*, prepared by Holly Cutting-Baker. It went out of print several years thereafter, and in any event had become out-of-date as Library holdings grew and services changed.This booklet is a revised and updated edition of Cutting-Baker's original work. Our regards go to her, and our sincere thanks are due to the many staff members throughout the Library who cheerfully contributed their time and effort. Of course, the information in this guide is as accurate as we two could make it at the time of this writing, but is subject to change.

Using the Library of Congress

LOCATION: The Library of Congress consists of three principal buildings, located on three corners of the intersection of Independence Avenue, S.E., and 2nd Street, S.E., one block east of the U.S. Capitol building (see map, p. 3). The three buildings are named after Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. On Library information signs, they are often abbreviated as LA (Library Adams), LJ, and LM. The abbreviation LJ-G means the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building; B in a division address means "basement."

TRAVELING TO THE LIBRARY: There is no commercial parking on Capitol Hill, and street parking near the Library is limited to two hours and may be difficult to locate. However, Washington has an excellent public transportation system, and taxicabs are also plentiful and relatively inexpensive. We recommend that researchers either walk (during daylight hours), take taxicabs, or ride the Metro system to the Library.

Three of the Metro system's subway lines stop near the Library. The Red line stops at Union Station, six blocks north of the Library on 1st Street, N.E. (Both Amtrak and the area's two commuter railroad lines—Maryland's MARC and the Virginia Railway Express—also terminate at Union Station, and there is a public parking garage there.) The Blue and Orange lines stop at Capitol South, just south of the Library on 1st Street, S.E. (see map, p. 3)

For more detailed travel, accommodation, and entertainment information, including driving directions, researchers should write the American Folklife Center (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-8100) for the free publication *Suggestions for Out-of-Town Visitors.*

BASIC SERVICES: Unless otherwise indicated, each division of the Library of Congress described in this guide provides the following services: a reading room with a basic reference collection for its special subject; a staff of reference librarians; photocopiers; microform readers, if necessary; some reference service by correspondence and telephone; and free brochures or other publications describing its collections and services.

Library materials do not circulate. However, photocopying of materials, within the restrictions of copyright law, is usually possible. Readers may also order copies of most recordings and visual materials, and many of the Library's books may be shared through interlibrary loan. Before you begin your research at the Library, you may want to check with the reference staff of the division(s) in which you will be working to learn what copying procedures may apply to material in the division.

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE: The mailing address for all divisions is:

Name of Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

The nine-digit ZIP code for the American Folklife Center is 20540-8100.

The main information number of the Library of Congress is (202) 707-5000. In most cases, the building addresses and telephone numbers given in this guide are for each division's reading room or reference desk.

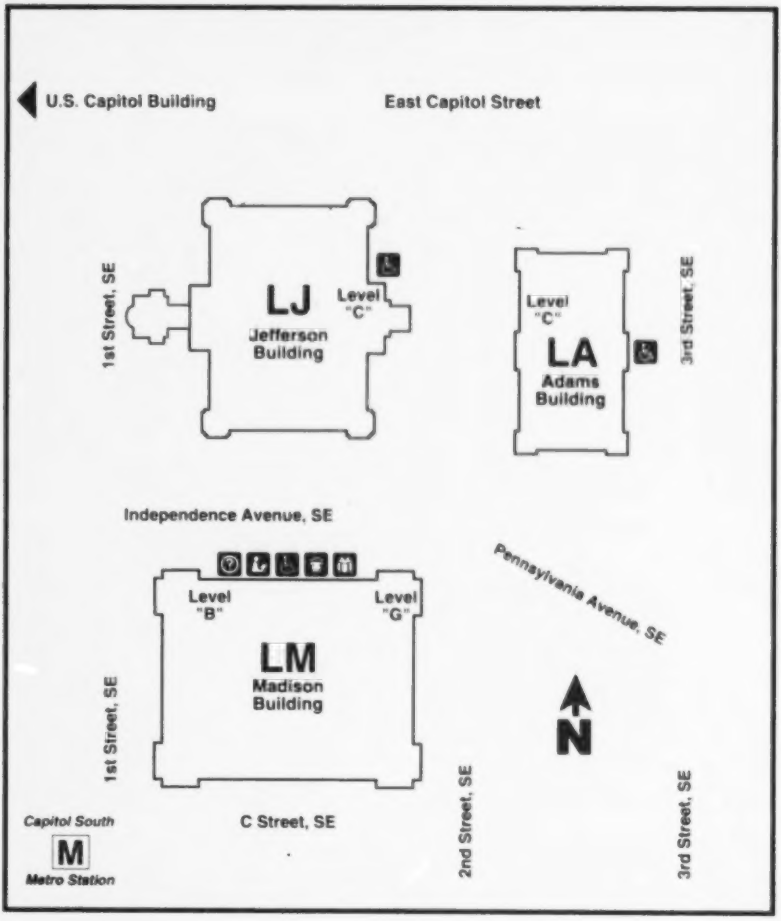
Guided tours of the Library are offered on a regular schedule; call the Library's Visitor Services Office for information at (202) 707-5458.

HOURS OF SERVICE: The hours of service vary among Library divisions and their reading rooms. In general, reading room hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays, except national holidays. Some reading rooms also have evening or weekend hours; please call or write specific divisions for information.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND ACCESS: The Library's general reference service number is (202) 707-5522. The Library's Main Reading Room is room LJ 100 in the Thomas Jefferson Building; its reference desk telephone is (202) 707-4773. Readers' desks in this reading room are in short supply; they may be reserved by contacting the reference desk. These desks are equipped with AC power outlets and telephone lines for computer and modem users. Researchers who wish to use materials from the Main Reading Room collections complete call slips that Library staff use to fetch materials from the main stacks.

The Library maintains several computer systems that provide access to a good part, but not all, of its collections. These include ACCESS, which provides touch-screen information on books and serials, and MUMS and SCORPIO, which provide references to books, maps, serials, music, government publications, copyright registrations, legislative information, and visual materials. The ACCESS system provides simple on-screen instructions, and the MUMS and SCORPIO terminals are accompanied by printed instructions. The Library also offers beginning and advanced MUMS and SCORPIO classes; for information, call (202) 707-3770. The best source of information, now as always, remains the Library's excellent reference staff.

Across the hall from the Main Reading Room, the Computer Catalog Center is located in room LJ 108 (telephone (202) 707-3370). The center houses terminals for the ACCESS, MUMS, and SCORPIO systems. MUMS and SCORPIO terminals are also located in all Library reading rooms.



Visitor Services
Information Desk, Film, Tours

Research Information
First-time Researchers

Exhibition Areas

Sales Shop

Special Accommodations
for People With Disabilities

Frances Densmore with Mountain Chief of the Blackfoot tribe listening to wax-cylinder recordings, probably in Washington, D.C., in 1906. Densmore's recordings are part of the Library of Congress collections and have been preserved and cataloged by the Folklife Center's Federal Cylinder Project. Prints and Photographs Division

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

American Folklife Center

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ G-08; telephone (202) 707-6590

Folklife Reading Room

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ G-17; telephone (202) 707-5510

The American Folklife Center was created in 1976 by the U.S. Congress. Its purpose, according to the American Folklife Preservation Act (Public Law 94-201), is to "preserve and present American folklife;" it does so through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, exhibition, publication, live performance, and training.

The center's activities are designed to meet four goals:

1. To pursue the *documentation and preservation* of American and international folklife for the benefit and use of a broad public audience
2. To provide *services to the field* of folklife study in every state
3. To participate in and support governmental and private efforts encouraging *cultural conservation* throughout the country, both at the local, state, and regional level and at the level of national cultural policy; and
4. To carry out *public education* in order to heighten awareness of the central role of American folklife in our nation's cultural past, present, and future.

The center engages in a diverse schedule of research and presentation activities, which have included: fourteen major field documentation projects; conferences on folk custom, folk art, ethnic musical heritage, the uses of computer-based automation in archives, and cultural conservation; major books on ethnic recordings, the American cowboy, and Italian-American folklife in the West; other publications, including a series of catalogs of early field recordings of American Indian music and a quarterly newsletter; and a performance and workshop series.

The center regularly works in cooperation with federal agencies and national organizations—including the American Folklore Society, the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies of the Smithsonian Institution, the Folk and Traditional Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Council for the Traditional Arts, and the National Park Service—in the common and continuing effort to conserve the nation's regional, occupational, and ethnic heritage.

The center assists local and state government agencies, private organizations, communities, educational institutions, and individuals planning folklife projects. It employs specialists in several fields—among them

archiving, bibliography, ethnic studies, ethnomusicology, foodways, material culture, media documentation, and occupational culture—who can explain methods for locating, documenting, preserving, and presenting folk cultural resources.

Among the center's many publications are five often used by those interested in studying and presenting local folklife: *American Folklife: A Commonwealth of Cultures* (an introductory booklet), *Folklife Sourcebook* (a directory of folklife resources in the United States), *Folklife and Fieldwork: A Layman's Introduction to Field Techniques*, *Documenting Maritime Folklife: An Introductory Guide*, and *American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings: A Selected List* (published annually since 1985, of the year's best commercially-issued recordings). The Center also publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Folklife Center News*, that reports on current programs and projects and includes an annual acquisitions report. With the American Folklore Society, the center operates "Folkline," a telephone service providing job and professional opportunity information twenty-four hours a day (except Monday mornings between 9:00 and 12:00 EST) at (202) 707-2000.

Recognizing folklife researchers' need for high-quality recording equipment to document folk culture, the center makes available Nagra reel-to-reel tape recorders and some video, audiocassette, and still photographic equipment for loan. The borrower of the equipment has two obligations: to insure the equipment for its full value against damage, loss, or theft; and to make materials collected with the equipment available to the center for its collection.

The center also carries out its own field research and documentation projects. To date, such projects have studied artistic expression in Chicago's ethnic communities (1977); the folklife of the Wiregrass region of south-central Georgia (1977); traditional life and work in the Nevada ranching community of Paradise Valley (1978-82); folklife along the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia (1978); the folklife of Montana (1979); the folklife of Rhode Island (1979); ethnic heritage and language schools across the nation (1982); the relations between folk traditions and the natural habitat of the New Jersey Pinelands (1983); folk architecture and folklife in the Grouse Creek region of northwestern Utah (1985); maritime occupational folk traditions in Florida (1986-87); the folklife of Lowell, Massachusetts (1987-88); Italian-American family and community traditions in California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Washington State (1988-91); Acadian folk traditions in northern Maine (1991); and folklife along the New River Gorge National River in southern West Virginia (1991-92).

Some of these projects have been brief surveys of several weeks' duration, while others have been long-term, in-depth studies. Most have been conducted in cooperation with local organizations, such as state arts councils. Customarily, the center's staff coordinates field projects, and contracts with fieldworkers familiar with the regions and cultures to be studied,

During the American Folklife Center's Italian-Americans in the West Project, researchers David Taylor (second from right) and Paola Tavarelli (third from right) interviewed eleven members of an extended family at the home of Susan and Kenneth Cuchiara in Pueblo, Colorado. While interviews in the collections of Folklife Center are usually one-on-one, the field research situation sometimes develops in more complex ways. (KL-B264-5) Photo by Ken Light

including fieldworkers from the local community. Duplicates of the documentary materials created in such projects are often distributed to local, state, or regional collections. The center's staff has also been active in the design and testing of computer database systems to organize folklife documentary materials for "user-friendly" access by researchers. Although these systems were created for center field projects, they may be appropriate for use in other projects; contact the center staff for information.

The center's central resource for researchers is its Archive of Folk Culture. On July 1, 1928, the Library of Congress established within its Music Division "The Archive of American Folk-Song," a national repository for documentary manuscripts and sound recordings of American folk music. Its name was changed in 1955 to the Archive of Folk Song and in 1981 to the Archive of Folk Culture, as its collection policies expanded to include other countries and other forms of folklife. On July 31, 1978, the archive became part of the American Folklife Center, and the collection now includes over one million items pertaining to folk culture.

The archive's earliest collections of recordings and manuscripts were assembled between 1928 and 1932 by its first head, Robert Winslow Gordon. These included over nine hundred cylinder and disc recordings of African- and Anglo-American folk music. Between 1933 and 1942, John and

At the First Korean School in Silver Spring, Maryland, a martial arts class is instructed by Myung Chul Choi, April 17, 1982. The Center's Ethnic Heritage and Language Schools Project documented one of the ways various ethnic communities in the United States maintain and pass along their traditions from one generation to the next. (ES82-193186-1-17A) Photo by Lucy Long

Alan Lomax, Sidney Robertson Cowell, Herbert Halpert, and others greatly enriched the archive's collections through large-scale recording expeditions, often with assistance from other government agencies, particularly the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Resettlement Administration. The collection has also grown through the contributions of many individuals and through gift, loan, and exchange arrangements with other archives and museums.

Every region and state of the United States is represented in the collection. In addition to recordings of African- and Anglo-American traditions, there are examples from many other ethnic groups in the United States: French, Jewish, Mexican, and Polish traditions are well-represented, and the center's collection of field-recordings of American Indian sung and spoken traditions is the largest in the world. American Indian materials of special importance include the 3,448 cylinders of the Frances Densmore-Smithsonian Institution collection, and the earliest field recordings made anywhere in the world: Jesse Walter Fewkes's 1890 cylinder recordings of Passamaquoddy Indian music and narrative from Maine.

Documentary materials from center field projects and from equipment loan program-supported research are housed here. The archive also houses the nation's premier collection of the many exhibition catalogs, periodicals,

and other materials on local folklife produced over the last twenty-five years by the growing network of state and local folklife programs throughout the United States.

The archive also includes substantial collections of traditional music and lore from all parts of the world. Through exchanges with other institutions and gifts from foreign broadcasting stations, recording companies, and other organizations and individuals, the center has received a variety of recordings published outside the United States. In addition, the archive includes a number of large field collections from various foreign countries, mostly recorded by American collectors. At present, approximately one quarter of the collections are from outside the United States. An additional 20 percent are from the United States in languages other than English.

In the Americas, the collections from the Bahamas, Brazil, Haiti, Mexico, Canada (especially Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec), Panama, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, and Venezuela are especially impressive. The largest European collections are from the British Isles, Greece, and the former Yugoslavia. In Africa, the collections from Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, and South Africa are particularly strong, and many other African countries are represented. There are also large collections from Asia and the Pacific Islands.

The central point for access to the center's collections is its Folklife Reading Room. At present, the reading room provides access to approximately forty-five thousand hours of field recordings (cylinders, discs, wires, and tapes) containing folksong, music, tale, oral history, and other genres of traditional expression. It houses four thousand books and periodicals dealing with folk music, folklore, and ethnomusicology. In addition to standard publications selected from the thousands of relevant items in the Library's collections, the reading room also offers over a quarter million magazines, newsletters, and other printed materials of interest to folklorists and ethnomusicologists, as well as a variety of unpublished theses and dissertations.

To make the center's recorded collections more widely accessible, the Library publishes a series of recordings selected from center holdings. To date, eighty-one LPs and/or cassettes of representative folksongs and tales have been issued, including a special fifteen-LP series entitled "Folk Music in America," issued during the bicentennial of the American revolution. Most of these recordings are still in print and may be purchased at the Library's sales shop in the James Madison Building lobby, or by mail. Researchers may also listen to recordings in the Folklife Reading Room.

The archive's unpublished recordings are identified by accession numbers. In addition to a shelflist, most collections are accessible through an alphabetical card index. Extensive field notes, many textual transcriptions, and some musical transcriptions are available in folders and bound volumes. Four card indexes list parts of the collection by individual items: a numerical file, an alphabetical title index, an alphabetical index of infor-

mants, and a geographical index arranged by state, and within each state by town or county. There are also alphabetical card indexes for manuscript and microform collections. The center has also compiled over two hundred free bibliographies, directories, and other reference aids to folklife materials in the archive and in other Library divisions.

The reference staff provides various services. Congress, government agencies, the academic community, educators, authors, publishers, performers, and the film, radio, recording, and television industries regularly draw upon the archive's resources. The staff answers numerous requests for information not available in local libraries, for reference aids, for tape duplications of archive holdings, for photocopies of manuscripts, and for referrals to specialists and resources elsewhere in the Library or around the country. The center's head of acquisitions acts as recommending officer for the Library's acquisitions in the fields of folklife and ethnomusicology.

The weekly "Folkline" job and professional information listings and many of the center's recent free publications (including *Folklife Center News*, *American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings: A Selected List*, and several reference aids) are available via Internet by File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Finally, two major opportunities exist for those wishing to take part in the work of the center. During the last twenty-five years, nearly three hundred students seeking archival and library experience in folklore and ethnomusicology have participated in the center's intern program. And, since 1978, many individuals and organizations have generously contributed to the Friends of the Folk Archive Fund.

Please contact the center for an inventory listing all available reference and finding aids, a catalog of published recordings, or information about the intern program and friends fund.

Beverly Ann Gray, chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division, with the secretary for foreign affairs of Ghana, Obed Asamoah, in 1983. Library of Congress photo

Area Studies

It comes as a surprise to many researchers that at least two-thirds of the books and periodicals in the Library of Congress are written in nearly five hundred languages other than English. To handle this mass of non-English material, the Library employs language and area specialists in several of its departments. In addition, the Library has established four divisions, under the umbrella title of Area Studies, that are concerned with materials from large geographic regions. Each of these divisions—African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European, and Hispanic—is responsible for developing the Library's collections, preparing bibliographies and other research guides, and providing reference services within their assigned domains. They direct researchers not only to books and periodicals within their custody but also to books on their subject regions in the Library's general collections. None of these area divisions provides translation services to the public.

The African and Middle Eastern Division (John Adams Building, room LA 128C; telephone (202) 707-5528) is subdivided into three sections: African, Hebraic, and Near East. The African section (John Adams Building, room LA 128C; telephone (202) 707-7528) provides reference services for materials on sub-Saharan Africa. Serving as the focal point of the Library's reference and bibliographic activities for this enormous and complex region, the section plays a vital role in developing the African collections. These holdings, among the best in the world, are especially strong in the social sciences and the humanities. Although not a custodial unit, the section does maintain a large pamphlet file and a collection of Africana bibliographies, yearbooks, indexes to periodical literature, and other useful reference sources.

The Hebraic section (John Adams Building, room LA 128B; telephone (202) 707-5422) maintains custody of the Library of Congress collections of books and periodicals in Amharic, Aramaic, Hebrew, Ladino, Syriac, Yiddish, and other cognate languages. The section also maintains union catalogs of Hebrew, Ladino, and Yiddish books and microforms. The section has a special interest in the history, culture, and religion of the ancient Middle East, as well as the history of Jewish settlements throughout the world.

The Near East section (John Adams Building, room LA 128; telephone (202) 707-5421) specializes in materials in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Armenian, and related languages in the regions stretching from North Africa through central Asia (excluding Israel). The section provides custodial care for books and periodicals in those languages, offers reference service, and also maintains union catalogs. The section's collections are especially strong in Islamic religion, history, literature, the vernacular press, government publications, and social customs and cultures of the vast area for which the section is responsible.

The Asian Division (John Adams Building, room LA 132; telephone (202) 707-5420) is subdivided into four sections—Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Southern Asia—and the Japan Documentation Center. The Chinese section (James Madison Building, room LM 133A; telephone (202) 707-5423) has custody of books, manuscripts, periodicals, newspapers (including Chinese language newspapers published in the United States), and microfilms in Chinese and related languages. The section's particular strengths are in the social sciences, humanities, local history, traditional Chinese medicine, and both classical and modern literature. The section's rare book collection is among the best outside of China. Many materials on Chinese folklore are also available in the section. The section also maintains special Library of Congress card catalogs and union catalogs for Chinese materials.

The Japanese section (James Madison Building, room LM 133B; telephone (202) 707-5430) is responsible for the custody of Japanese books, periodicals, and microform materials in the Library. The Japanese language

collection represents the preeminent research resource on the country outside of Japan. It covers virtually all subjects, with special strengths in the humanities and social sciences, government publications, and periodical holdings. The unique research materials include: printed books and manuscripts predating the reign of the Emperor Meiji; pre-World War II studies of such areas as Korea, Taiwan, Manchuria, China, and the Pacific Islands; microfilms of archival materials from the Japanese Foreign Office from 1868-1945; and Japanese-language newspapers published in the United States.

The Korean section (John Adams Building, room LA 133D; telephone (202) 707-5424) has custodial and reference responsibilities for monographs, periodicals, and newspapers written in the Korean language and published in both North and South Korea. In addition, there are a considerable number of microfilms, including out-of-print Korean newspapers. Special strengths of the collection include works in the social sciences, South Korean government publications, and serials from both North and South Korea, as well as science and technology journals. Because of the many active Korean immigrant communities in this country, the section makes special efforts to acquire Korean diaspora publications from this country.

The Southern Asia section (James Madison Building, room LM 537; telephone (202) 707-7711) has primary responsibility for acquisitions and reference activity related to the countries of south and southeast Asia, and has custody of books, periodicals and other printed materials in the languages of Pakistan, India, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines. This section works closely with the Library of Congress field offices that serve as acquisition centers for this region in Jakarta, Indonesia; Karachi, Pakistan; and New Delhi, India. The section also has a large collection of microfiche and microfilm produced by the preservation activities of the field offices as well as by outside sources. With the growth in the size and importance of south and southeast Asian immigrant communities in the United States and elsewhere, the section has been active in developing representative collections of diaspora publications and in working with other institutions to preserve a record of those communities' accomplishments.

The Japan Documentation Center (currently being organized within the Asian Division) will provide up-to-the-minute information on Japan in a wide range of public policy and research fields, including legislation, judicial decisions, economics, commerce and industry, the environment, politics, social conditions, and defense. The center, a joint effort of the Library and the Japan Foundation, will be staffed by specialists in Japanese politics and society, who will rely on the Library's already extensive collections and will acquire any other social science material that escapes the Library's traditional collecting net.

The European and Hispanic divisions do not maintain extensive custodial responsibility over collections. Rather, they provide reference service for material in the Library's general collections. The European Division (Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 100; telephone (202) 707-5858) has a long-standing special interest in folklife materials from eastern, central, and western European sources.

John Hébert of the Library's Hispanic Division (front, left) provides a tour of the Division for Juan Francisco Lerma, president of the regional government of Valencia, Spain (front, right), 1983. The 1942 mural behind the group, in the vestibule of the Hispanic Reading Room, is by Cândido Portinari and called "The Teaching of the Indians." Library of Congress photo

The Hispanic Division (Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 205; telephone (202) 707-5397) concentrates on Latin America, the Iberian peninsula, the Philippines under Spanish rule, and the southwestern United States. This division takes a cultural and historical approach to its subject matter, since most reference questions fall along those lines. The Hispanic Division also provides reference service concerning the Native populations of Latin America and Chicano culture in the United States. The annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (University of Texas Press), an annotated bibliography of selected books and articles prepared since 1936 by the division with the assistance of independent scholars, contains a folklore section. The division is also custodian for a collection of recordings in the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, made for the Library by Brazilian, Caribbean, Chicano, Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish authors.

Children's Literature Center

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 100; telephone (202) 707-5535

The collections of the Library of Congress include some two hundred thousand children's books, including eighteen thousand early children's books housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The Children's Literature Center provides reference and bibliographic assistance for the use of this literature.

It maintains a small reading room with a collection of basic reference books on children's literature and vertical files on subjects of particular interest to folklorists, including children's folktale books, ephemeral publications, and storytelling. Two major bibliographies of folklore for children have been compiled by the center: *Folklore from Africa to the United States: An Annotated Bibliography*, by Margaret N. Coughlan, (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1976); and *Folklore of the North American Indian*, by Judith C. Ullom (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1969).

The Copyright Office is a source of many materials for the Library's collections. Selections are made from the thousands of items that come in daily for copyright registration. Library of Congress photo

Copyright Office

James Madison Building, room LM 401; telephone (202) 707-3000

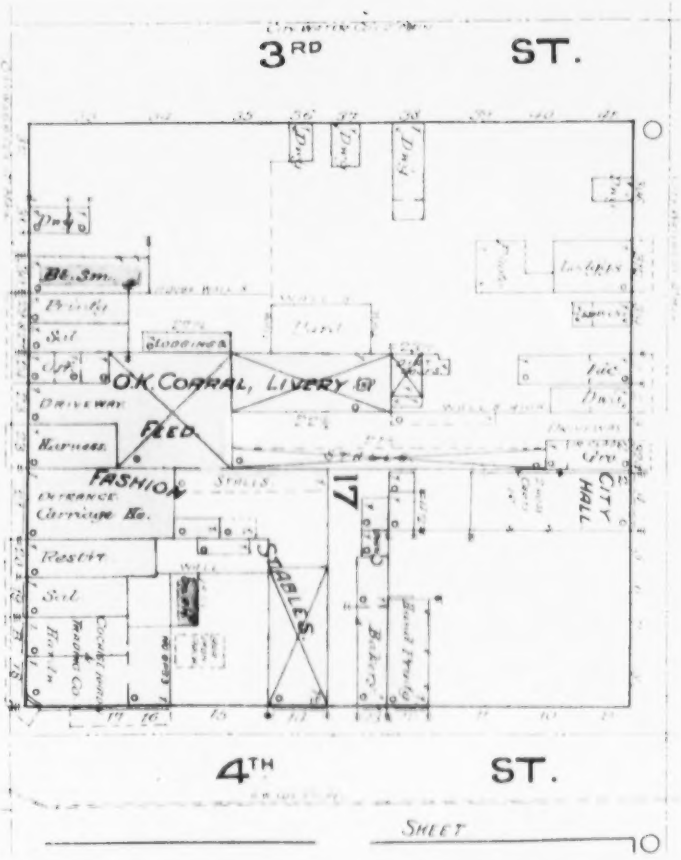
Most folklorists know the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress solely in terms of its legal function: the protection of the rights of authors, composers, and artists. As a direct result of this function, however, the

Copyright Office provides two other services to the scholarly community: the acquisition of books, serials, recordings, films, photographs, and other material for the Library's collections, and the maintenance of all copyright records for the United States since 1870.

The Copyright Act of 1976 requires the deposit of two copies of the best edition of all copyrighted works within three months of publication. This mandatory deposit is one of the principal methods by which the Library builds its collection. Contrary to popular belief, however, the Library does not add every work copyrighted in the United States to its permanent collection.

The Copyright Office maintains a card catalog with information about all material presented for copyright registration in the United States since 1870, the year in which copyright functions were centralized in the Library of Congress. Pre-1870 records of copyrights, which were registered in the United States District Courts, are now located in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. These records are also available on microfilm in the Copyright Card Catalog. This catalog is indexed by author, title, and copyright claimant (usually the author or publisher) but not by subject. Guthrie T. Meade, in his article "Copyright: A Tool for Commercial Rural Music Research" (*Western Folklore* 30:206-14), explains the ways that copyright records can be useful to folklorists. He points out, for example, that these records can be used to date early printed sources of songs that have become traditional, and to trace text and tune variations through subsequent recorded and sheet music versions.

The Copyright Act of 1976 radically altered copyright laws and procedures. An explanation of the new law is available without charge from the Copyright Office. Ask for *Information Circular no. 1: Copyright Basics*. Researching in the card catalogs, record books, and computer and microfilm records of assignment and related documents is also free of charge. The staff of the office will teach the researcher the procedures and direct them to appropriate records. For a fee, staff members will do the actual search.



Tombstone, Arizona, July, 1886. This single block from a large fire insurance map shows the O.K. Corral, scene of the famous shoot-out between the Earps and the Clantons. Sanborn Map Company collection, Geography and Map Division

Geography and Map Division

James Madison Building, room LM B-01; telephone (202) 707-6277

The Library of Congress has the largest cartographic collection in the world, with over 4 million maps and charts, 53,000 atlases, and 350 globes. In addition to the maps themselves, this division maintains a reference collection of 8,000 books and periodicals on cartography, geography, and place names.

There is no single book or article surveying the uses of maps in folklife studies. A number of cultural geographers have made use of folk cultural

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

material in their work, and certain standard geographical journals publish folklore-related articles.

Although most of the material in the division is of potential use to folklife scholars, there are certain collections of special interest. Many of the very early maps are illustrated with mythological figures and legendary beasts; some contain ethnographic data and explorers' impressions of native peoples. Appropriately, the division is strong in early American maps and atlases, both printed and manuscript.

The extensive collection of nineteenth-century county land ownership maps and atlases is valuable not only for its listing of the names of landowners and/or residents but also for illustrations of homes, livestock, architecture, and transportation in rural America. The 750,000 fire insurance maps of the Sanborn Map Company document the growth of United States cities and towns during the last half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century.

The division also contains thematic subject maps and atlases, such as Kurath's *Linguistic Atlas of New England*; Spencer's *Atlas for Anthropology*; Rooney, Zelinsky, and Louder's *This Remarkable Continent: An Atlas of United States and Canadian Society and Cultures*; and Allen and Turner's *We the People: An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity*. Of particular interest to ethnic specialists is the collection of European atlases, topographic map sets, and gazetteers through which the names of immigrants' homeplaces can be located.

There is also a small collection of maps of unconventional format that are important both as ethnogeographical artifacts and maps, such as a hide and driftwood Greenland Eskimo map, several Marshall Island stick and shell charts, and a handful of maps on fans and powder horns. There is also a superb collection of exquisite manuscript scroll and block print maps from the Far East.

There is no comprehensive catalog for maps in the division. Most single-sheet maps acquired since 1968 are entered on the MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) map catalog. There are several card catalogs and published checklists and bibliographies for special segments of the collection, for example, treasure maps, nineteenth-century land ownership maps, explorers' routes, panoramic city maps, and railroad maps. Most of the atlas collection is accessible through the nine volumes of the *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*. The atlas collection is also accessible through a shelflist and portions through a dictionary catalog. As with many special collections in the Library, the most reliable and efficient sources of information about the division holdings are the reference librarians.

In addition to the usual services and facilities, the reading room contains a light table for tracing, as well as regular and oversize electrostatic copiers. Under certain circumstances researchers may be allowed to bring cameras to photograph material. Copies are also available through the Library's Photoduplication Service (see "Other Library Offices," p. 44).

Humanities and Social Sciences Division

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 109; telephone (202) 707-5530

The Humanities and Social Sciences Division (formerly called the General Reading Rooms division), has the daunting responsibility for guiding researchers to the Library's 23 million books, 40 million pages of manuscripts, 4 million maps, 4 million pieces of music, 16 million prints, photographs, and other visual materials, 690,000 motion pictures and video recordings, 2 million sound recordings, and 8 million pieces of microform. The reference librarians in this division accomplish this task in three ways: providing reference service for the general book collections in the Library for which there are no special divisions; preparing bibliographies on many subjects of general interest; and directing researchers to appropriate special format and subject divisions. They cannot, however, prepare special bibliographies for individuals, do extensive research, or suggest research paper topics. Limited reference is also available by telephone and correspondence. This division also maintains a list of private researchers in the Washington area who will do more extensive research for a fee.

The division staff provides reference service in the Main Reading Room, the Business Reference Service, and the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room, as well as in the Microform and Local History and Genealogy reading rooms, both discussed elsewhere in this guide. Within the Main Reading Room are the card catalogs for the Library's general book and periodical collections up to 1980. (This main catalog does not represent the entire holdings of the various special format and subject divisions.)

Computer terminals are available at the Computer Catalog Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 108, across from the main reference desk and reading room. These terminals, part of the Library's ACCESS, MUMS, and SCORPIO systems, are useful for recently processed books and related materials and may be of use for older materials as well. There are many different subject headings relating to folklife that the computers will recognize. In the Computer Catalog Center, one will find large red books in sets of four that contain all recognized Library of Congress subject headings to which the computer will respond. There are numerous possibilities beginning with the prefix "folk." Keyword searching is also possible.

Researchers should inquire at the reference desk of the Main Reading Room for information about reserve shelves and study desks, which are always in short supply.

Law Library

James Madison Building, room LM 201; telephone (202) 707-5099

Although the Law Library Reading Room is not the first place folklorists may consider when approaching a research problem at the Library of Congress, it is a potentially rich source of information, especially for folklorists investigating the impact of law and the judicial system on traditional cultures. Public-sector folklorists will be particularly interested in the many case reports available that pertain to their region or state.

Conducting research in a Law Library may seem daunting to the uninitiated, but good research skills carry over from one discipline to another, even though jargon and reference tools may differ. In addition, several guides to legal research are available at the reference desk, located in the center of the Law Library Reading Room. The reading room is a large, modern, and user-friendly facility with numerous reference materials for researchers. Many research problems require the use of several reference tools in concert, as evidenced by the following example.

A folklorist exploring the effect of endangered species legislation on Native American populations, for example, will want to start by reading the relevant legislation, which can be found through the *United States Code Annotated Index*. This reference work is indexed by subject, allowing the reader to search various headings to find appropriate portions of the U.S. Code. The researcher will find that "Indian" is too broad a subject heading: there are many volumes of U.S. Code dealing with Indian affairs. A more efficient approach is to search under "Endangered Species" for the subheading "Indian." The index provides a U.S. Code section and number that can be used to look up laws in the Code books themselves.

The Code books include the language of a law, the history of its passage, cross-references to related subjects, and notes on the various decisions involved. Updates are included in pockets at the back of each volume. For instance, in Code section 16, number 1539, is a clause exempting Native Alaskans from the requirements of endangered species legislation in circumstances where use of those species for food and for the creation of arts and crafts is necessary for subsistence. There are also guidelines for other native populations to use in petitioning for similar exemptions. These guidelines were amended at a later date; those amendments are included in the updates.

To delve further into the legislation and its implications, researchers often consult *Infotrac*, an easy to use database system of law journal articles, many with short abstracts, catalogued since 1980. Articles from years before 1980 can be identified through the card catalogs near the entrance of the reading room and requested at the reference desk.

Folklorists may also find helpful the many legal treatises—opinions, theories, and broader information on the law written by legal scholars and

judges—housed within the reading room. Treatises are indexed by standardized Library of Congress subject headings. The most up-to-date subject headings guide is available at the reference desk.

In addition, the Law Library Reading Room contains bound volumes, known as Reporters, which contain every court decision handed down, from local jurisdictions to state, federal, and Supreme Court cases. These volumes, which are indexed topically and shelved according to region and state, are most helpful in offering background information and dissenting opinions on pertinent issues.

The Law Library also has vast holdings of the laws of other nations as well as on early legal history. A staff of reference assistants is available to help with researchers' questions.

Local History and Genealogy Reading Room

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ G-20; telephone (202) 707-5537

The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, a part of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, provides assistance with research in U.S. family and local history. Publications on these subjects are tremendous resources for folklife research, and the reading room provides access to a significant part of the Library's collections, including the *American Genealogical Biographical Index,* United States census published abstracts and summaries, and numerous genealogies and local, county, and school histories. The collections are also particularly strong in British and British-American local history and genealogy, Norwegian-American emigrant communities in the United States, and the techniques and methods of local history and genealogical research. The reading room also houses the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints *FamilySearch* CD-ROM system.

Access to this material is available through several automated systems, through many printed reference and research aids, and through the assistance of the reading room reference staff. The reading room also maintains close connections with the nation's other main centers for local history and genealogical research, including the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana; the Latter-Day Saints Family History Library in Salt Lake City; the New England Historic Genealogical Society Library in Boston; the New York Public Library; and the Newberry Library in Chicago.

A page from Margaret Mead's field notebooks, American Samoa, 1925-26. From the Margaret Mead Papers, Manuscript Division. Courtesy of the Institute for Intercultural Studies

Manuscript Division

James Madison Building, room LM 101; telephone (202) 707-5387

The Manuscript Division contains the papers of individuals and the records of organizations prominent in American history. Its holdings, which include approximately fifty million items in more than ten thousand collections, are especially strong in materials relevant to the study of United States political history. They include the papers of most presidents through Calvin Coolidge and nearly one thousand senators and representatives, as well as the papers of cabinet members, Supreme Court justices, military officers, and other government officials. Other collections are formed

around well-known American families; national organizations; and leaders in the literary, artistic, theatrical, and scientific worlds. The collections also contain material on the social and behavioral sciences, and as a consequence there is much in them that will be of interest to folklorists.

The original manuscripts (with author's notations) of four books of Ozark folklore by Vance Randolph are located here (other Randolph materials can be found in the Archive of Folk Culture and the Music Division). Several anthropologists are represented: Franz Boas, George Stewart Duncan (biblical archaeologist and correspondent of Max Müller), Alfred Louis Kroeber (American Indian specialist), William John McGee (first president of the American Anthropological Association) and his wife, Anita Newcomb McGee (anthropologist and physician), Clinton Hart Merriam (ethnologist and American Indian specialist), Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (geologist and American Indian folklore specialist), Rodolfo Schuller (Central and South American specialist), and Ephraim George Squier (author, diplomat, and anthropologist; his maps are in the Geography and Map Division). The recent bequest by Margaret Mead of her papers to the Library of Congress has added significantly to the division's anthropological holdings.

The Sigmund Freud Collection is extensive and, along with the papers of the American Psychological Association, will be of interest to those concerned with psychology and folklore. Other relevant organizations represented in the division's holdings are the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Historical Association, the American Studies Association, and the Bollingen Foundation. [The records of the American Anthropological Association are in the National Anthropological Archives in the Smithsonian Institution (telephone (202) 357-1976); the records of the American Folklore Society are housed at the Utah State University Library (telephone (801) 750-2663).]

Between 1935 and 1943, the United States government conducted an extensive arts program, principally through the Works Progress Administration, or WPA (later called the Works Projects Administration). The nucleus of the WPA arts program was Federal Project Number One (known more familiarly as "Federal One"), and included art, writing, music, theater, and historical records. In the Manuscript Division, the WPA Collection includes materials from the Historical Records Survey (transcripts of local records, including church and genealogical records and diaries) and the Federal Writers Project (including "History of Grazing," "America Eats," and a variety of other manuscripts: "Greek Americans in Florida," "Fairs and Fair Makers," "Origin of Maryland Place Names," "Exploits of Febold Feboldson," "Italians of Newark," "Hands that Built America," "New Mexico Placenames," "Cowland," "The Foreign Language Press in New York," and "People in Tobacco").

Also among the WPA materials (about four hundred thousand items) which were processed by the division are life histories, ethnic studies,

research files for the state and city guide series, extensive folklore data, cowboy narratives, ex-slave narratives, and other categories relevant to folklife researchers.

The division also holds a number of collections, other than personal papers and organizational records, that contain folklife material. Most of these are arranged by genre or subject. Some of the significant headings are:

African Dialects Vocabulary
Black History Miscellany
Indian Language Collection—very extensive materials on Mexican and Central American groups
Recipe Books Collection—a small collection of manuscript food and medicine recipe books from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
Religion Collection
Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska Records—extensive collection with a wealth of information about this church-centered ethnic community
Shaker Collection—in two parts: correspondence, diaries, church records, and memoirs, some original, some copies; and microfilms of the Shaker Collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society

Several individuals have brought together related manuscripts into collections that bear their names, for example, the Edward Stephen Harkness Collection of Mexican and Peruvian manuscripts and the Hans P. Kraus Collection of Spanish-American manuscripts, both of which contain folklore material. The Joseph Meredith Toner Collection deserves special mention due to its extent and diversity. Dr. Toner was a nineteenth-century Washington, D.C., physician with a strong antiquarian bent. His collection of seventy-five thousand items contains such titles as "A History of Church Pews" and "The Legend of Llyn-y-van-vash or Origin of the Meddygon Myddfai, the Physicians of the Cymri."

Many manuscripts important to folklife scholarship are scattered across various collections. There are also individual items of interest, such as account books; diaries; ships' logs; and travel accounts of explorers, zoologists, and naturalists. Family papers frequently have sections of correspondence that give glimpses of domestic life; these papers may also contain wills, inventories, daybooks, journals, and diaries.

The key to using the division's holdings effectively is to search by personal name. Most collections are identified only by an individual's name, with few subject cross references. Researchers interested in a particular subject must know the prominent names associated with that subject. For example, American Indian material is accessible to some extent through subject indexes and anthropologists' papers. However, to investigate thoroughly the American Indian resources of the division, one must examine the papers of presidents, secretaries of the interior, western senators and

members of Congress, and military officers who served in the West. The Thomas Jefferson Papers, for example, contain descriptions of contact with American Indians during the exploration of the Louisiana Purchase, and the Andrew Jackson Papers are particularly important for the study of American Indians in the South.

Research in the Manuscript Division requires preparation. Basic reference service is available in the reading room, and there are specialists in the division offices whose services are available to researchers.

Researchers who know the collections they will be using are advised to write ahead for special instructions. Some collections have restrictions or require permission from persons outside the Library of Congress before they can be examined. Others may need to be retrieved from off-site facilities.

Access to the collections is through the on-line master record of manuscript collections; the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*; and other published reference works, card catalogs, and finding aids for specific collections. The reference staff will direct the researcher to various card catalogs in the reading room that are sometimes useful for locating subjects and types of manuscripts. Many collections have registers—extensive inventories—that are invaluable guides to contents.

Typewriters, laptop computers, and tape recorders are allowed in the reading room. The division does not allow users to supply their own paper or to bring any printed or written material into the reading room; the reference desk supplies notecards and paper. Photocopiers are available; with staff approval, unbound material may be copied.

Microform Reading Room

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 107; telephone (202) 707-5471

The Microform Reading Room, part of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, is the custodial and reference unit responsible for the main body of microform material in the Library of Congress. The following is a partial list of folklife-related special collections, selected from a general list of collections entitled *Microform Collections and Selected Titles in Microform in the Microform Reading Room* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1987; supplement, 1991). Printed guides prepared by the division staff or published by outside sources are available for most of these collections.

American Architectural Books (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries)
American Culture Series (1493-1875)—comprising over six thousand early U.S. books and pamphlets
American Periodical Series (eighteenth century)
Appalachian Oral History Project—transcripts from Alice Lloyd College in Pippa Passes, Kentucky
Black Journals (1827-twentieth century)
City Directories of the United States (seventeenth-twentieth centuries)
Columbia University Oral History Collection
Doctoral Dissertations (1940s-present)—includes dissertations appearing in *Dissertation Abstracts International*, dissertations from some schools not participating in *DAI*, and a collection of special topic dissertation bibliographies, including Black studies and anthropology)
Early American Imprints
Early American Periodicals Index (to 1850)
Early British Periodicals
Ex-slave Narratives
Human Relations Area Files
Kentucky Culture Series
Library of American Civilization (fifteenth century-1914)
Manuscripts on Cultural Anthropology
New Orleans Jazz Oral History Collection
Pamphlets in American History
Records of the States of the United States—includes American Indian material
Sangamon State University Oral History Collection
Tennessee Regional Oral History Collection
Tom Harrison Mass Observation Archive
Underground Newspaper Collection
Western Reserve Historical Society Shaker Collection
Woods Highway Truck Library Oral History Collection

The Microform Reading Room has a dictionary catalog (author, title, subject) of its holdings and a separate catalog of periodicals on microfilm.

Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division

Motion Picture and Television Reading Room: James Madison Building, room LM 336; telephone (202) 707-1000
Recorded Sound Reference Center: James Madison Building, room LM 113; telephone (202) 707-7833

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (often referred to in Library publications as M/B/RS) was established in 1978. Before then, sound recordings, including radio, were a responsibility of the Music Division, and motion pictures and television were the responsibility of the Prints and Photographs Division.

The division's film and television holdings include over two hundred thousand titles of many kinds—fiction and nonfiction; short and long; American and foreign; on film, videotape, and videodisc—acquired by copyright deposit, gift, purchase, exchange, and off-air recording.

Most of the film and television holdings have not been fully cataloged. Control is largely by card catalogs arranged by title and, since 1986, by brief bibliographic records in the Library's official on-line catalog. On-line records are retrievable through the Library's MUMS system, not the ACCESS or SCORPIO systems. Very few titles have been provided with subject headings; thus searches for folklife-related material can be difficult. Subject access is available for a few small film collections such as the Paper Print Collection and the Kleine Collection, both representing the early years of filmmaking.

The most useful finding aids specifically keyed to folklore are *American Folklore Films and Videotapes: An Index*, published by the Center for Southern Folklore (Memphis: 1976) and *American Folklore Films and Videotapes: A Catalog*, compiled by the Center for Southern Folklore (New York: Bowker, 1982). Approximately a third of the films listed in these books are in the Library's film collection, including nearly all of the acclaimed music documentaries by Les Blank and the documentaries about Appalachia produced by Appalshop in Kentucky. *Three Decades of Television: A Catalog of Television Programs Acquired by the Library of Congress, 1949-1979*, compiled by Sarah Rouse and Katharine Loughney (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1989), lists a small number of folk music and folklore-related television programs under "Language/Literature," "Music," "Performing Arts," and "Social Documentary." Note that the Library's television collections have grown immensely since the 1979 cut-off date for *Three Decades of Television*.

Among the films held by the division of particular interest to folklorists are two reels of silent film made by John and Alan Lomax during their employment in the Archive of Folk Song. The reels contain brief shots of folksingers and dancers who were the Lomaxes' informants from 1936 to 1942. The division has recently compiled two finding aids to American

Indian-related moving image materials in its collections: *American Indians on Film and Video: Documentaries in the Library of Congress* (compiled by Jennifer Brathovde) and *American Indians in Silent Films* (compiled by Karen C. Lund). A limited number have been printed for distribution free-of-charge. Contact the division about current availability.

The division's viewing facilities are available for individual specialized research leading toward a publicly available work. Appointments must be scheduled well in advance.

The division's sound recordings, including radio recordings, number over 2,500,000. They reflect the entire history of sound recording, from wax cylinders to compact discs, and include such diverse media as wire recordings, aluminum discs, acetate-covered glass discs, translucent plastic discs, and magnetic tape recordings of all kinds, acquired by gift, exchange, purchase, duplication, copyright deposit, and special recording projects. As with the film collection, major portions of the holdings have not been fully cataloged. Since the early 1990s, the division has undertaken a major cataloging effort to reduce this arrearage. Tens of thousands of new and older recordings are now cataloged each year. Many catalog records for the division's sound recordings can be searched on the bibliographic utility OCLC, as well as on the Library of Congress MUMS bibliographic on-line system. The division has also created a local database for item-level control of many of its special collections. Copyright registrations received since 1978 are indexed by performer and title in the Copyright Office's computerized catalog, a SCORPIO file searchable in all Library reading rooms.

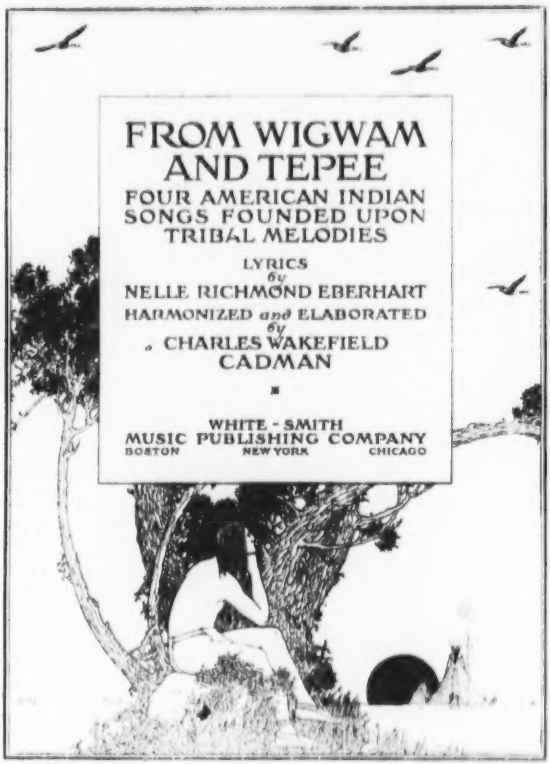
As with most of the Library's special collections reading rooms, the full scope of the Library's holdings cannot be assessed or accessed without the assistance of reference staff. Although thousands of commercial recordings are not cataloged, they are shelved by label name and issue number and are readily locatable. Useful finding aids and discographies dealing with commercial recordings are: trade catalogs such as the quarterly *Schwann* catalogs; *Phonolog*, and others; record company catalogs new and old—a primary source for record research; and discographies on specific genres or performers such as Richard Spottswood's *Ethnic Recordings: A Discography of Ethnic Recordings Produced in the United States, 1893 to 1942*; Godrich and Dixon's *Blues and Gospel Records 1902-1942*, Green's *Only a Miner*, and Atkins's *The Carter Family*. Many of these are available at libraries and record stores across the country, as well as at the Library of Congress.

The division's radio collections are especially strong in World War II-era broadcasts. The division holds thousands of broadcast recordings made by the U.S. Office of War Information, the U.S. propaganda agency during World War II. The Library's NBC Radio Collection includes 175,000 transcription discs of radio broadcasts made between the early 1930s and the late 1960s. Within both the NBC and OWI Collections are numerous examples of folk music and lore as interpreted and presented over the mass media.

The division's sound recording collections are especially strong in 78-rpm recordings and LP recordings. Early blues, jazz, and ethnic recordings are plentiful. The Library has recently acquired an extraordinarily significant collection of five hundred thousand jazz, pop, and blues 78 rpm discs.

Of primary importance to folklorists and ethnomusicologists are the many thousands of unpublished recordings acquired by the Archive of Folk Culture, described earlier, along with the commercial recordings published by the division from the archive's holdings. Access to these recordings is through the Folklife Reading Room (see pp 5-10).

Listening facilities of the division are available for individual specialized research leading toward a publicly available work. Listeners may not bring their own tape recorders to make copies of any recording. The division maintains a laboratory prepared to make high-quality copies of recordings in the collections. Copies can be made only with the permission of rights holders, such as copyright claimants, performers, and donors.


HIGH VOICE
FROM WIGWAM AND TEPEE
FOUR AMERICAN INDIAN SONGS FOUNDED UPON TRIBAL MELODIES
LYRICS by
NELLE RICHMOND EBERHART
HARMONIZED and ELABORATED by
CHARLES WAKEFIELD CADMAN
WHITE - SMITH MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

Sheet music cover for an Indianist composition by Charles Wakefield Cadman. The lone Indian with trees, tepees, and the setting sun illustrates a romantic view of Indian culture held by the larger community at the turn of the century. Music Division

Music Division

James Madison Building, room LM 113; telephone (202) 707-5507

The collections of the Music Division are among the finest in the world, with over six million pieces of music and more than four hundred thousand books on music literature and theory. All periods and genres are represented, and the division's American music collections are especially strong. The collections include several formats: music itself, both published and manuscript; books about music; music instruction books; manuscripts; periodicals; microform; and musical instruments.

For fifty years, the Archive of Folk Culture was part of the Music Division and was responsible for reference service within the division on all folklore questions. After the 1978 reorganization of the Library of Congress, the archive became part of the American Folklife Center. However, the Music Division continues to have extensive resources for the folklorist.

Much of the music collection comes from copyright deposit. The Music Division has ready access to most published music and may request unpublished music from the Copyright Office. Of particular interest to folklorists are the extensive collections of broadsides, songsters, chapbooks, and hymnals, only some of which are accessible through indexes in the Archive of Folk Culture. The collections of music literature and music instruction contain, of course, books about folk music and folk instruments. The Turtel-Taube collection of fraktur is also in this division.

The Music Division has custody of the personal papers of the following folklorists and ethnomusicologists: James Madison Carpenter, Sidney Robertson Cowell, Frances Densmore, Eloise Hubbard Linscott, Vance Randolph, Helen Roberts, Charles Seeger, and Ruth Crawford Seeger. A card catalog in the Archive of Folk Culture provides access to these collections, as well as to the folk-related microfilm and additional manuscripts in the custody of the Music Division.

The Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection contains several examples of early and native flutes among its fifteen hundred items.

Most periodicals assigned to the Performing Arts Reading Room are not of special interest to the folklorist. A three-volume guide to these titles, compiled in 1978, is available in the Performing Arts Reading Room (James Madison Building, room 113). There is also a card catalog for selected articles appearing in early twentieth-century music periodicals that include references to folk and ethnic music. The reading room also houses a class catalog, in which cards are arranged by call number to reflect the order in which the music is shelved. This last catalog can be extremely useful when searching for a particular genre of music, since all songsters, for example, are grouped together rather than scattered through many drawers. (An index provides the call numbers to check.) Like most special format and subject divisions, he Music Division contains material that is uncataloged, access to which is available only through knowledgeable reference librarians.

The Performing Arts Reading Room also contains listening facilities for the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Play period at the Alexander community school, Green County, Georgia, November 1941. The Farm Security Administration Collection in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division is one of the largest and best known. (LCUSF-34-46409-D) Photo by Jack Delano

Prints and Photographs Division

James Madison Building, room LM 337; telephone (202) 707-6394

The more than fifteen million documentary photographs, fine prints, posters, advertisements, architectural drawings, and political cartoons in the Prints and Photographs Division are among the most useful resources for folklorists in the Library of Congress. The division's collections comprehensively depict social, cultural, and political life in the United States during the last three centuries, with representative coverage of other countries from the fifteenth century onward. They are divided into the following categories: the general photograph collections, master photographs, fine prints, historical prints, posters, popular and applied graphic arts, and architectural and engineering design collections.

A large part of the division's holdings consists of the general photograph collection. These photographs are largely documentary, and many have been grouped into "lots" (collections of materials) according to subject, photographer, or collector. The following are some of the collections of special interest to folklife researchers:

William A. Barnhill—everyday life in western North Carolina, 1914-17, with an emphasis on craft production
Francis G. Carpenter—daily life around the world during the first quarter of the twentieth century
Edward S. Curtis—early-twentieth-century North American Indians
Detroit Publishing Company—many subjects, especially those suitable for souvenir postcards: architecture, landmarks, local events
John C.H. Grabill—frontier life in Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming, 1888-91
Lewis Wickes Hines—children at work, mill and agricultural life
Theodore Horydczak—architecture and daily life in Washington, D.C., 1923-63
Frances Benjamin Johnston—architecture and rural life, mainly in the South
Kern County, California—agriculture in the county in the 1880s
Lawrence and Houseworth—California and Nevada in the 1860s
John and Alan Lomax—folk singers and musicians
Jacob Riis—immigrants and street life in New York City
Ervin E. Smith—cattle ranching in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, 1905-15
Robert W. Tebbs—architecture of the eastern and southern states
Doris Ulmann—rural upland South

These photograph "lots" are accessible through the division catalog. Many of the images in the general collection are not individually cataloged. Reference assistance is available, but users should be prepared to do some searching in order to use this collection profitably.

The division's reading room houses several picture files in which mounted photographs are contained for viewing without the need of call slips and catalogs. Included in these files are the photographs from the Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information (FSA/OWI), the collections that folklorists most immediately associate with the Library.

This survey of American life (covering the period from the early Depression through the war years) is arranged first by geographic region and then by subject. The FSA/OWI collection, which consists of approximately 107,000 prints and a slightly larger number of negatives, is accessible to the researcher by region, subject, and photographer.

Two other files organize photographs by subject and by geographic location. The latter file includes outdoor scenes, landscapes, vistas, town views, and related images, all arranged by locality. A folklife specialist with an interest in cultural geography will find a search through these photographs worthwhile.

The reference staff of the division can direct the researcher to other picture files and catalogs. Only the most obvious folklore sources are

mentioned here; a careful search of other photographic collections will surely reveal other valuable material.

The division also maintains a videodisc system, the major portion of which includes some 49,000 images of various sorts (including photographs, glass negatives, posters, cartoons, and architectural drawings) from thirteen collections, including the Detroit Publishing Company, the FSA/OWI color transparencies, and the Historic American Buildings Survey drawings (see below) for Mississippi. The system can print small black-and-white reference copies of images on the disk.

The division provides an unusual reference aid that deserves special mention—a collection of annotated picture books. Since many reference requests are prompted by pictures from the Library's collections that have been published in a number of books, the staff keeps in the reading room copies of those books that contain significant numbers of Library of Congress photographs. These volumes are carefully annotated with the appropriate negative numbers of the pictures appearing in them.

The fine prints collection contains representative works of artists from the fifteenth century to the present. The collection includes woodcuts, lithographs, etchings, and the like, which are accessible by artist and time period but not by subject.

The popular and applied graphic art collection is a media miscellany chronicling the social and political history of the United States. This collection includes cartoons, advertisements, sheet music covers, and other ephemeral genres. Card catalogs provide access by title, printmaker, publisher and date. Reference copies of most of these prints are available in a browsing file, arranged by subject.

The extensive poster collection includes theater, art, travel, circus, political and propaganda posters. It is accessible largely by country and artist and should be useful to popular culture specialists.

The Library's collections of architectural documentation are magnificent. Not only are cosmopolitan architecture and architects well represented, but the collection also contains much documentation of vernacular buildings.

The Library actively began to solicit architectural photographs in the 1930s with the establishment of the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture (PAEAA). This archive was built through the contribution of photographic negatives concerning American architecture by people throughout the country. Both architect-designed and vernacular buildings were documented; the items donated were mainly from the northeastern region of the United States. Through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, these negatives were copied into standardized negatives and prints. The acquisition, copying, and cataloging of these negatives and prints was the responsibility of the Library.

The PAEAA was soon joined by the photographic materials from the Carnegie Survey of the Architecture of the South (CSAS), which had

commissioned Frances Benjamin Johnston to photograph southern architecture from 1930-43. Again, a broad selection of architectural types, including both sites and structures, was included. The Library developed a retrieval system for these early collections that centered on geographic locality.

The division houses both the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). HABS, a joint effort of the United States Department of the Interior, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library, was begun in 1933 and has recorded buildings in all parts of the United States. These records include measured floorplans, architectural drawings, photographs, maps, site descriptions, and the history and significance of the building under examination.

Although the early HABS efforts were directed largely towards documenting individual structures, the more recent documentation involves consideration of the whole building site, including outbuildings and landscaping. There is now less emphasis on the building as artifact and more on the building as an arena of human life.

In 1969, the Historic American Engineering Record, sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Library of Congress, began documenting industrial architecture in the United States, using the methodology of HABS as a model.

A great deal of effort has gone into making the architectural collections easy to use. HABS, HAER, PAEAA, and CSAS form only the core of a much larger body of architectural documentation, most of which is accessible through a variety of indexes, including geographical, building type, and architect. For HABS there are also vertical files in which reductions of HABS drawings are arranged by subject (for example, log cabins, churches, barns, and ice houses).

52 The *great* P Play.

SHOOTING.

THO' ſome *Birds*, too heedleſs,
Dread no Danger nigh;
Yet ſtill by the *Fowlers*
They inſtantly die.

MORAL.

From hence we may learn
That, by one thoughtleſs Trip
Strange Accidents happen
'Twixt the Cup and the Lip.

An illustration from *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book*, which was printed in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1797. Such books and illustrations help trace the history of various traditions. Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Thomas Jefferson Building, room LJ 256; telephone (202) 707-5434

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division consists of a group of collections built around specific subjects, chronological periods, geographical areas, formats, and authors (nearly four-fifths of the collection), and a general, or classified, collection, arranged and shelved according to the Library's classification schedules. The books in this latter collection cover all subjects, with extensive coverage of some. Folklorists will be especially interested in the volumes on early exploration of America, explorers' accounts, Western travel, American Indians, ballads and songs,

tales, fables, riddles, mythology, and witchcraft. This general collection also contains early editions of the works of Perrault, the Grimms, and Child.

Many of the division's special collections are important, but often overlooked, sources for folklife research. Some of these collections are listed here:

American and foreign almanacs—over forty-five hundred items, many from the eighteenth century

American imprints before 1801—this division houses most of the Library's collection of approximately 43 percent of all books, newspapers, pamphlets, broadsides, and magazines printed in the early years of the United States (other titles from this period are in other divisions)

John Davis Batchelder Collection—described by the division as "books, magazines, newspapers, manuscripts, bindings, illustrations, and broadsides selected by Mr. Batchelder as examples of human activities and institutions in their characteristic expressions by century from early times down to the present day"

Katherine Golden Bitting Collection in Gastronomy—over four thousand volumes on the sources, preparation, and consumption of foods from the earliest times to the present day

Bollingen Foundation Collection—archival set of publications (607 volumes) from the foundation, which focus on Carl Jung, including works by Joseph Campbell and Paul Radin

Broadside Collection—almost thirty thousand items cataloged by date, author/title, and geography, with a separate catalog for song broadsides, arranged by title

Dell Paperbacks Collection—an archival set from Western Printing Co. of over sixty-seven hundred paperbacks from Dell Publishers, of great potential interest to popular culture specialists

Dime novels—over seventeen thousand volumes of the popular literature of the past

Ex-slave Narratives—bound, edited volumes of the ex-slave narratives

Jean Hersholt Collection of Anderseniana—the most extensive collection (over three hundred items) of material by Hans Christian Andersen outside Denmark, including letters, manuscripts, and published fairy tale collections

Harry Houdini Collection—the personal library of the great magician, totalling ten thousand items, focuses on magic, spiritualism, psychic phenomena, and witchcraft and includes books, newspaper clippings, manuscripts, and other ephemera

Incunabula—the Library as a whole contains 5,688 books printed before 1501, the largest collection in the Western hemisphere; the division contains the bulk of the Library's collection, including a number of folklore-related works such as seventeen fifteenth-century editions of Aesop's fables

Little Blue Books—1,848 titles in the popular literature series published in Kansas by Haldeman-Julius Publications, several of which were written by Vance Randolph

McManus-Young Collection—almost two thousand books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and ephemera on the subject of magic

Pamphlet Collection—over twenty-eight thousand bound volumes of pamphlets, many of which are political or religious in subject matter

Elizabeth Pennell Collection—almost eight hundred volumes on the history of gastronomy; Mrs. Pennell was the niece of Charles Leland, founder of the Gypsy Lore Society, and this collection contains books by Leland and from his library

Pulp Fiction—277 books useful for popular culture studies

Shaker Collection—311 books and pamphlets by and about the Ohio Shaker community

Joseph Meredith Toner Collection—the forty thousand volume private library of the Washington, D.C., physician and antiquarian, donated in 1882, contains information about folklore, local history, and the history of medicine

Underground Movement Collection—over sixteen thousand pieces of ephemeral material

Wagner-Camp Collection—451 volumes documenting the exploration and settlement of the West through personal experience narratives

Most of the division's collections are represented by some form of card cataloging. There is one main dictionary catalog with access chiefly by authors, and by subjects, titles, and editors, to a large degree. All of the special collections (except pamphlets) have individual catalogs—some card, some printed—usually arranged by authors or Library of Congress classification numbers.

The division has no facilities for rapid photocopying; all orders for duplication must be placed through the Library's Photoduplication Service, if the condition of the material permits copying.

Science and Technology Division

John Adams Building, room LA 5010; telephone (202) 707-5540

The Science and Technology Division provides reference and bibliographic services in all areas of science and technology except technical agriculture and clinical medicine. These are subject specialties of the National Agricultural Library in Greenbelt, Maryland, (telephone (301) 344-3755) and the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland (telephone (301) 496-6095). The Science Reading Room contains basic reference books and periodicals in science and technology, and provides access to more than four and a half million technical reports and standards.

This division periodically publishes *Science Tracer Bullets*, which are reference aids on special subjects, including several of interest to folklorists: *Medicinal Plants, Edible Wild Plants, Herbs and Herb Gardening, Ginseng, Science and Technology in 18th-Century America*, and *Poisonous Plants*. These handouts are especially valuable to folklorists for two reasons: they serve as an introduction to scientific literature of interest; and they include references not only to books and periodicals but also to handbooks, encyclopedias, dictionaries, other bibliographies, conference proceedings, government publications, abstracts and indexes, and appropriate organizations and societies. Pamphlet files in the reading room contain photocopies of many of the articles cited in these reference aids. A list of *Science Tracer Bullets* titles is available from the division.

Serial and Government Publications Division

James Madison Building, room LM 133; telephone (202) 707-5690

The Serial and Government Publications Division provides both reference and custodial service for newspapers, unbound serials, and government publications in the Library's collection. At the present time, the Library receives approximately sixteen hundred newspapers on a continuing basis, twelve hundred of which are kept permanently. In addition, sixty thousand periodicals—domestic, foreign, and government—are received regularly.

Newspaper coverage is extensive. Almost five hundred newspapers from major cities in every state and territory of the United States are in the collection. Included among these is a good selection from the ethnic press in the United States. The Library seeks to obtain two newspapers from each major ethnic group that are written in the group's native language and are national rather than local in scope. Acquisition of ethnic newspapers began in earnest during World War II, and there has been some attempt to flesh out the collection with back issues. For example, the division has obtained issues of the Boston Albanian newspaper *Dielli* from 1908 through 1977, and a nearly complete run of the New York Italian newspaper *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* from 1881 to 1901 and 1903 to 1973.

A significant body of newspapers and magazines from the ethnic press in America is also available on the *Ethnic NewsWatch* CD-ROM database. Twenty-three of the eighty-two titles on the CD-ROM are available in hard copy maintained by the division. The database is indexed and keyword searches can be done within or across fields. The database is bilingual, in English and Spanish. Currently the data on the disk cover the period from May 1, 1991, to the present. The Library also subscribes to an additional eleven hundred newspapers from around the world.

Most newspapers can be accessed in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room. Certain unbound foreign language papers are kept in the appropriate reading rooms of the African and Middle East, Asian, and European divisions. When bound or microfilmed, those in the European Division return to the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room; the other two divisions retain custody. A list of newspapers currently received and their locations within the Library is available for purchase.

In addition to ethnic newspapers, there are two other special collections of interest to folklorists: early American newspapers and the underground press. The Library of Congress has obtained a comprehensive collection of newspapers printed during this country's colonial and early federal periods. A special fund enables the division to purchase additions to this collection when available. The division also maintains a special collection of current underground newspapers. Guides to these collections as well as to

the general newspaper holdings are available in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room.

The Library of Congress regularly receives approximately sixty thousand periodicals, among which are most major folklife serial titles published in the United States and other countries. The division, through the Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room, provides custodial and reference services for unbound issues, except those that have been assigned to other reading rooms, such as the Folklife Reading Room. Most folklorists in need of a U.S. folklife periodical—either a journal or a more ephemeral publication such as a newsletter—should first go to the Folklife Reading Room (Thomas Jefferson Building, room G-17); those in search of foreign titles may have to use the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room. Once bound, all periodicals are assigned either to appropriate custodial units (again, the American Folklife Center for many U.S. folklife periodicals) or are available through the Main Reading Room. There are card catalogs for periodicals in both the Main Reading Room (Thomas Jefferson Building, first floor) and the Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room, as well as a card catalog in the archive for periodicals in its custody.

The division also maintains special collections of comic books and pulp fiction. Advance notice is required to use the pulp fiction collection, as it is in storage.

Other Library Offices

There are many other offices of the Library that are necessary for the day-to-day operation of this institution. Folklorists may find some of them particularly useful.

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for the dissemination of information about the Library of Congress to the general public. The office issues press releases, prepares the monthly Calendar of Events and the bi-weekly *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, and answers general questions about the Library as a whole.

The Preservation Office publishes a series of circulars concerning preservation techniques with which folklife archivists should be familiar.

The Publishing Office oversees many of the publications produced by the Library. A catalog entitled *Library of Congress Publications in Print* lists all currently available in-house titles as well as outside publications describing Library holdings.

The Photoduplication Service can provide, for a fee, reproductions of many items in the Library's collections, subject to certain restrictions. This office can fill requests for copies in various media, including microform, photographs, transparencies, and photostats. A price list is available upon request. (For information on the duplication of sound recordings in Library collections, see the section on the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.)

Finally, much of the Library's book collection is available to libraries throughout the United States through the Interlibrary Loan Service. As a general rule, only material not available elsewhere is allowed to circulate. Certain other categories of material are also excluded from the program: books in high demand at the Library of Congress; newspapers and periodicals, except in microform; valuable, rare, or fragile materials; sheet music; films, photographs, and recordings; prints, posters, and other graphic arts objects; manuscripts; maps; and other special collections. Specific information is available from the Library of Congress Loan Division (202/707-5440) or through a local or university library.

51

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1994 0-381-604

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS